

HAMATEUR CHATTER

The Milwaukee Radio Amateurs Club

August 2010, Volume 18, Issue 8

One of the World's Oldest Continuously Active Radio Amateur Clubs—since 1917

Presidents Letter

Standard disclaimer - I did a blanket apology and a nothing personal statement when taking over the club at the June 2010 meeting. If you are offended by anything I write, then tough, you've got your apology already.

First some bad news. Our membership continues to dwindle as Sandra Schlaugat KC9EPA passed away in July. She had been a member since 2003 and while being in poor health and not very mobile much of that time, she did attend a number of meetings and checked into the Friday night 2M net a number of times. Her father Walter, W9SD (W9NVH) had been a member of the club during the 1940's (maybe longer) until he moved out of the area. He passed away in 2009.

Now some good and bad. Near the end of June a tornado struck the town of Eagle. There was damage, which required the attention of public safety groups. Amateur radio was there working with the Red Cross and Waukesha County Emergency Management (see QST September 2010 p.68). The ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) EC (Emergency Coordinator) for Waukesha County is MRAC member Larry Noldan NZ9I. As a result of Larry assisting the Eagle situation (and working in a real Field Day), he was not able to participate in the pretend Field Day for the club, so we had no digital station. While

the club's score was lower as a result, Larry and his crew (including other MRAC member Al KC9IJJ and maybe more club members) showed what amateur radio can really do (and after all, emergency communications is the first item listed in the "basis and purpose" of amateur radio in the FCC's rules).

A few weeks back, a message was posted on the club Yahoo group about recruiting for other clubs at a MRAC meeting. Let me expound on this. When questioned about doing this a club member said he was trying to "promote ham radio" by telling a prospective, not-yet member to go to another club's Field Day site and ask for a particular person. I am very willing to announce any hamfest, meeting, special event, etc for any other club, however, at a MRAC meeting I would not encourage anyone to specifically go to another club meeting especially with the additional statement of something like "ask your question there" or "they can help you". Are you saying we can not answer the question, or we can not help the person? If we can't, then why the #@%#& are we here. You may think it is no big deal to recruit people for other clubs. I bet the reverse does not happen. I bet if you go to some other club meetings, no one will be telling people they should go to an MRAC meeting to get their answers (or to join). A couple of years ago another area club was approached about combining Christmas parties (we both used the same restaurant and even had the same day) with us and



MRAC Officers:

Terms Expiring in 2010

- President – Dave, WB9BWP
- V-President-Vacant
- Secretary – Mike, KC9CMT
- Treasurer – Vacant
- Director – Mark, AB9CD
- Director – Dave, KA9WXN

Terms Expiring in 2011

- Director – Al, KC9IJJ
- Director – Hal, KB9OZN
- Director – Dwain, KC9MJJ

The Club Phone Number is: (414) 332-MRAC or

(414) 332- 6 7 2 2

Visit our website at:

www.w9rh.org

Mail correspondence to:

M. R. A. C.

P.O. Box 240545

Milwaukee, WI 53223

Presidents Letter Continued:

their response was a flat out NO. I wish to thank them for their cooperation. It's good to know the Wisconsin syndrome (the affliction which causes people to drive 45 in the left lane on the expressway) is alive and well in ham radio (in other words, "I don't care about what you think as long as I can do what I want").

Having said that I will also say there are discussions about forming a partnership with one or more area clubs for some activities. Full details are not yet available. There needs to be more discussions with the various boards.

For a start the 2010 Christmas Party on December 5 will be a joint effort with MAARS (5.13 repeater). We will also cooperate on a picnic in 2011 (possibly trying to go for all area hams). The possible hamfest for 2011 will be a joint effort. You may see material in the Chatter covering their club. What I have listed here is only the beginning. More details to come by the end of the year.

Now, try to promote MRAC. Announce and talk about other groups, but please, promote ham radio with MRAC first. Especially at our meetings and on our nets. Without promoting MRAC, you just may have to find something else to do on the last Thursday of the month. If we don't have anything to promote, why not? Promote MRAC, you just may find that could make you feel good (not to mention getting meeting attendance back up, getting activities going again, who knows.).

Finally if you are actually still reading, I have a homework assignment for each and every member (and maybe some prospective members) out there. In order to get things moving in a positive direction around here, the board needs to know what everyone wants/expects the club to be doing. I would like everyone to take a few minutes and put their thoughts in writing. You can do it anonymously or not, but get to me anything from a couple of sentences on up about what you see as a successful amateur radio club. I would like to have a majority of responses in hand by the end of 2010.

Don't have anything to say? Then don't complain about what we may end up doing (and if it doesn't interest you). Do it on paper in person, in the mail, email me, email the club. However you do it, get it to us.

See you in September,

WB9BWP

Club notes and Concerns:

The following was received from Charlie Dawson, W9CUW (MRAC member since 1946, Treasurer 1966-1975). Unfortunately, Charlie hasn't lived around here for a number of years or he could tell us the story in person...

You Are A Key Person

Even though my typewriter is an old model, it works quite well except for one of the keys. I wished many times that it worked perfectly. It is true that there are 41 keys that function well enough, but just one key not working makes the difference.

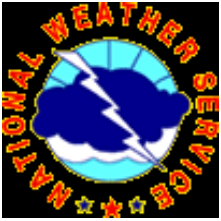
Sometimes it seems to me that our organization is somewhat like my typewriter - not all of the people are working properly.

You say to yourself, "Well I am only one person. I won't make or break a program." But it does make a difference, because any program, to be effective needs the active participation of every member. So the next time you think you are only one person and that your efforts are not needed, remember my typewriter and say to yourself, "I am a KEY person in our organization and I am needed very much."

What's happening to our MRAC?

Charles C. Dawson W9CUW (born 1918, licensed 1939)





ARRL Weekly Newsletter Articles

FCC: ARRL Comments on FCC 5 MHz Proposals

WISCONSIN FACTS...

Extreme heat and humidity associated with heat waves directly kill 148 people a year in the United States...making heat the number one weather killer in this country. This number is based on information from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the period of 1988-2008.

Although mostly known for its cold and snowy winters...Wisconsin is not immune from the tragedies caused by heat waves.

Since 1982...at least 5 people have died in Wisconsin...on average each year...in which heat was the direct or primary cause. In addition...evidence suggests that a similar number of people died each year in Wisconsin in which heat was an indirect...or secondary cause.

In the summer of 1995...several heat waves affected most of Wisconsin...and resulted in 154 fatalities...82 direct and 72 indirect. In addition...approximately 400 people received medical treatment due to heat-related causes. The 1995 summer heat waves hold the record as the number one weather-related killer in Wisconsin since it became a state in 1848. Most deaths occurred in the major urban cities in southeast Wisconsin. As in every state hit by the heat wave that year...the elderly and young age groups were hit the hardest.

Heat waves during the summer of 1999 claimed 20 lives...12 of them directly-related to the heat. During the summer of 2001... 15 people died in heat waves...10 of them directly-related.



On July 13, the ARRL filed its comments in response to the FCC's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)* in ET Docket No. 10-98. The *NPRM* was issued in response to an ARRL *Petition for Rule Making* -- RM-11353 -- filed in October 2006. In its 2006 *Petition*, the ARRL had sought modest improvements in operating privileges in the so-called "60 meter" band, which presently consists of five channels on which General, Advanced and Amateur Extra class licensees may use upper sideband (USB) emission and no more than 50 W effective radiated power (ERP) relative to a dipole antenna. Amateur use of these five channels is on a secondary basis and must not cause harmful interference to authorized stations in the mobile and fixed services. US amateurs were first authorized to operate on 60 meters in 2003-- thanks to agreement by the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration -- that with such limits, amateur use would be compatible with federal government requirements. Read more [here](#)

News from Wisconsin Ares/Races Network

**** Regretfully, I am informing you of the passing of these Wisconsin**

Amateurs:

- Joseph Rayome, KE9LL, 58.
- Arthur Kleefisch, W9WSS, 91. Art was a member of Yellow Thunder ARC.
- Bob Dunham, KA9UPI, 90. He was a member of the Rock River RC.
- Sandra Schlaugat, KC9EPA, 56.
- Brooks Blanchard, KE9CR, 87.
- Robert "Bob" Fowler, W9LCB, 96.
- Gary Pritzl, formally K9DSE, 68.
- Richard "Rich" Willette, W9GNK, 67. Rich was a longtime member of the Badger Weather Net.

Camaraderie

FAQ #107 Why do we do this stuff? Part of why we do what we do is because we like people. We enjoy serving others by traffic handling, weather spotting, and enhancing our skills for use in times of need.

We also like the satisfaction of connecting to other humans over the airwaves. Whether the contact is a contest exchange, a rag chew, or the efficient relay of a formal message, it's satisfying to know we've been heard and understood.

It's also great to know that we care about each other. On any net, you'll hear concern for problems and congratulations on successes. We know operators' activities, preferences, and the names of spouses and pets. Hams share the trivia of their lives because they know they have a receptive audience. What could be more fascinating than sharing thoughts and feelings with those who have common interests? The adage applies that we may not care how much people know, if we know how much they care.

That's why we need to remind ourselves of why we spend our time, attention, and personal resources on our hobby. That's why we need to welcome those newly licensed or new to an aspect of the hobby, e.g. traffic handling. That's why we need to show our enthusiasm and willingness to help with technical problems, scheduling problems, or message delivery.

There are plenty of frustrations. We fight poor band conditions. We're challenged by equipment failure. We might feel burdened if taking traffic in our neighborhood always falls to us -- when we know of many other Hams who could share the duties. We might feel taxed when no one else volunteers to be net control. We might be tempted to give up when there's just no outlet for traffic we've held for two days. That's when we need to recall the friends we have on the air, the friends who share it all with us.

73 -- K9LGU/STM-WI

Next Regular Meeting

The next meeting will be September 30rd at 7:00PM. We meet in the Fellowship Hall of Redemption Lutheran Church, 4057 N Mayfair Road. Use the south entrance.

Please do not call the church for information!

Club Nets

Please check in to our nets on Friday evenings.

Our ten meter SSB net is at **8:30 p.m. at 28.490 MHz USB.**

Our two meter FM net follows at 9:00 p.m. on our repeater at **145.390 MHz** with a minus offset and a **PL of 127.3 Hz.**

You don't have to be a member of the club to join us!

Visit our website at: www.w9rh.org

Or phone (414) 332-MRAC or 332 - 6722

Chatter Deadline

The **DEADLINE** for items to be published in the **Chatter** is the 15th of each month. If you have anything (announcements, stories, articles, photos, projects) for the Chatter, please get it to me before then.

You may contact me or Submit articles and materials by e-mail at: Kc9cmt@earthlink.net

or by Post at:

Michael B. Harris

807 Nicholson RD

South Milwaukee, WI 53172-1447

**Club Repeater,
145.390Mhz Minus Offset
(127.3 PL)**

Experimenter's Bench

DIY Wind Turbine

Did you know you can **save up to 80%** of your electricity bill by using the **power of the wind to generate your electricity**? This is one of the main reasons why people want to build their own wind generator. For the conservationists, there is an added reason to do so – to preserve the planet's dwindling resources and clean up the environment. Traditional electricity generation comes through burning of coal and other fossil fuels. This pollutes the environment and depletes the earth's mineral resources. But utilizing **wind power to generate electricity is cheap**, clean and does not deplete any of the earth's mineral resources. So by using electricity generated from **wind power**, the earth will be a better, cleaner and healthier place.

Just how do you construct your own DIY wind turbine?

Basically, you need to have the blades of the turbine connected to a motor which acts like a generator that produces the electricity. This electricity should charge up a battery that stores it, which is in turn connected to an inverter to convert the DC current into AC current for your home.

So the first step is to make the wind generator blades. The easiest (although not the cheapest) way is to buy ready-made blades from places like eBay. The advantage of this is that the blades are precision-made and you don't have to worry about things like balancing your blades. The disadvantage is that they can be expensive. But if this is your option, a recommended brand of **wind generator** blades is Windmax which is made of fiberglass.

Alternatively, you can make your own blades by using PVC pipes. Use a 4 inch or 6 inch diameter PVC pipe that is not more than 4 feet in length. Draw a line down the middle. This center line is from where you cut the blades. A 4 inch diameter PVC pipe is sufficiently strong for a blade length of up to 30 inches but if you want a longer blade, use the 6 inch diameter PVC pipe instead. It is not advisable to make your blades longer than 4 feet in length because the longer ones will bend or flex under strong wind conditions.

From the center line, measure three 5 ½ inches markings. These will be the point you cut your 3 blades. The broad end should be 5 inches wide and the narrow end 2 ½ inches. Cut each blade exactly the same way using some power instruments like a saber saw or band saw. Once that is done, place each blade on top of the other to see if they align with one another. To get the maximum effectiveness of the wind, you should mold the blades into a wing shape using a sander. The leading edge should be more rounded whereas the trailing edge should be more tapered and sharper.

The next thing that needs to be done is to construct the hub (or fly-wheel). Again, this item can be bought ready-made from eBay. But if you wish to make it yourself, you need to use a flat circular piece of metal like a scroll saw blade or a pulley. Use a protractor to mark 3 positions that are exactly 120° apart. These are where you will drill 2 holes for each blade, ensuring that the 3 blades are equidistant apart.

Once you have screwed the blades onto the hub, it's time to balance it. This is important, otherwise your blades are going to wobble under strong winds conditions, risking damage to your generator. To do so, first number each blade. Make a hole at the exact center of the hub (you need a precision instrument like a lathe) and mount it on a fixed metal rod or shaft. Hold the hub in place with some pillow block bearings then give the blades a spin. If your blades are not precisely balanced, one of them will consistently end up at the bottom. This one is slightly heavier than the other two.

Use your sander or saw to shape it down to get all 3 blades to be of equal weight.

The way your wind turbine will generate electricity is by attaching your blades and hub to a motor. Obviously, you cannot make your own motor; you need to buy one or use an old motor from another appliance. If you use an old motor, choose one that does not have any cogging. What is cogging? When you turn your motor by hand for a couple revolutions and the motor 'sticks' in certain places your motor is cogging. But if your motor turns freely your motor is not cogging and is well suited for a wind generator. Cogging will cause your generator to produce less power than it actually can. Only at high wind speeds will cogging power loss be negligible. So unless you are living in an area with consistently high winds, it's better to use a motor that does not cog up.

If you choose to buy a wind generator motor, one recommended brand is Ametek (buy the 38V to 60V models). They come with a hub attached so you don't have to make or buy your own and they do not cog up. Otherwise, you will need to attach the blades and hub that you have made onto the shaft of your motor. To do so, one handy thing to use is an arbor.

An arbor is simply a short piece of metal that is shaped like a hollow shaft but with a screw and nut at one end. To attach your hub to the arbor, simply unscrew it and slip the arbor through the center hole of the hub, secure it with a washer before screwing it back on. Then insert the shaft of the motor into the arbor and tighten it. Now you have a working wind turbine.

For the wind turbine to produce electricity, it needs to be connected to a battery through a diode. When the wind spins the blades, the motor will change the **kinetic energy** into electrical energy and charge up your battery.

NEW DUES POLICY

New members paying dues on or after our September meeting will be considered paid in full for the following year.

A National Problem

Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. In a normal year, about 175 Americans succumb to the demands of summer heat. Among the large continental family of natural hazards, only the cold of not lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or earthquakes - takes a greater toll. In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the disastrous heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died.

And these are the direct casualties. No one can know how many more deaths are advanced by heat wave weather - how many diseased or aging hearts surrender that under better conditions would have continued functioning.

North American summers are hot; most summers see heat waves in one section or another of the United States. East of the Rockies, they tend to combine both high temperature and high humidity although some of the worst have been catastrophically dry.

National Weather Service Heat Index

Considering this tragic death toll, the National Weather Service (NWS) has stepped up its efforts to alert more effectively the general public and appropriate authorities to the hazards of heat waves - those prolonged excessive heat/humidity episodes.

Based on the latest research findings, the NWS has devised the "Heat Index" (HI), (sometimes referred to as the "Apparent Temperature"). The HI, given in degrees F, is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when effects of the relative humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature.

To determine the Heat Index, look at the Heat Index Chart above. As an example, if the air temperature is 96 degrees F (found on the left side of the table) and the RH is 55% (found at the top of the table), the HI - or how hot it really feels - is 112 degrees F. This is at the intersection of the 96 degree row and the 55% column.

IMPORTANT...Since HI values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, EXPOSURE TO FULL SUNSHINE CAN INCREASE HI VALUES BY UP TO 15 degrees F. Also, STRONG WINDS, PARTICULARLY WITH VERY HOT, DRY AIR, CAN BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS.

Heat Index/Heat Disorders

Summary of NWS's Alert Procedures

The NWS will initiate alert procedures when the HI is expected to exceed 105 degrees to 110 degrees F (depending on local climate) for at least two consecutive days. The procedures are:

- Include HI values in zone and city forecasts.
- Issue Special Weather Statements and/or Public Information Statements presenting a detailed discussion of
 - the extent of the hazard including HI values,
 - who is most at risk,
 - safety rules for reducing the risk.

Assist state/local health officials in preparing Civil Emergency Messages in severe heat waves. Meteorological information from Special Weather Statements will be included as well as more detailed medical information, advice, and names and telephone numbers of health officials.

How Heat Affects the Body

Human bodies dissipate heat by varying the rate and depth of blood circulation, by losing water through the skin and sweat glands, and - as the last extremity is reached - by panting, when blood is heated above 98.6 degrees. The heart begins to pump more blood, blood vessels dilate to accommodate the increased flow, and the bundles of tiny capillaries threading through the upper layers of skin are put into operation. The body's blood is circulated closer to the skin's surface, and excess heat drains off into the cooler atmosphere. At the same time, water diffuses through the skin as perspiration. The skin handles about 90 percent of the body's heat dissipating function. Sweating, by itself, does nothing to cool the body, unless the water is removed by evaporation - and high relative humidity retards evaporation. The evaporation process itself works this way: the heat energy required to evaporate the sweat is extracted from the body, thereby cooling it. Under conditions of high temperature (above 90 degrees) and high relative humidity, the body is doing everything it can to maintain 98.6 degrees inside. The heart is pumping a torrent of blood through dilated circulatory vessels; the sweat glands are pouring liquid - including essential dissolved chemicals, like sodium and chloride - onto the surface of the skin.

Use extreme caution. Remove clothing, use fans and air conditioners. If temperature rises again, repeat process. Do not give fluids.



Category	Heat Index	Possible heat disorders for people in high risk groups
Extreme Danger	130°F or higher (54°C or higher)	Heat stroke or sunstroke likely.
Danger	105 - 129°F (41 - 54°C)	Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely. Heatstroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Extreme Caution	90 - 105°F (32 - 41°C)	Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Caution	80 - 90°F (27 - 32°C)	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.

Too Much Heat

Heat disorders generally have to do with a reduction or collapse of the body's ability to shed heat by circulatory changes and sweating, or a chemical (salt) imbalance caused by too much sweating. When heat gain exceeds the level the body can remove, or when the body cannot compensate for fluids and salt lost through perspiration, the temperature of the body's inner core begins to rise and heat-related illness may develop. Ranging in severity, heat disorders share one common feature: the individual has overexposed or over exercised for his age and physical condition in the existing thermal environment. Sunburn, with its ultraviolet radiation burns, can significantly retard the skin's ability to shed excess heat. Studies indicate that, other things being equal, the severity of heat disorders tend to increase with age - heat cramps in a 17-year-old may be heat exhaustion in someone 40, and heat stroke in a person over 60. Acclimatization has to do with adjusting sweat-salt concentrations, among other things. The idea is to lose enough water to regulate body temperature. with the least possible chemical disturbance.

Cities Pose Special Hazards

The stagnant atmospheric conditions of the heat wave trap pollutants in urban areas and add the stresses of severe pollution to the already dangerous stresses of hot weather, creating a health problem of undiscovered dimensions. A map of heat-related deaths in St. Louis during 1966, for example, shows a heavier concentration in the crowded alleys and towers of the inner city, where air quality would also be poor during a heat wave. The high inner-city death rates also can be read as poor access to air-conditioned rooms. While air-conditioning may be a luxury in normal times, it can be a lifesaver during heat wave conditions. The cost of cool air moves steadily higher, adding what appears to be a cruel economic side to heat wave fatalities. Indications from the 1980 Texas heat wave suggest that some elderly people on fixed incomes, many of them in buildings that could not be ventilated without air conditioning, found the cost too high, turned off their units, and ultimately succumbed to the stresses of heat.

Preventing Heat-Related Illness

Elderly persons, small children, chronic invalids, those on certain medications or drugs (especially tranquilizers and anticholinergics), and persons with weight and alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat reactions, especially during heat waves in areas where a moderate climate usually prevails.

Know These Heat Disorder Symptoms

- **SUNBURN:** Redness and pain. In severe cases swelling of skin, blisters, fever, headaches. Ointments for mild cases if blisters appear and do not break. If breaking occurs, apply dry sterile dressing. Serious, extensive cases should be seen by physician.
 - **HEAT CRAMPS:** Painful spasms usually in muscles of legs and abdomen possible. Heavy sweating. Firm pressure on cramping muscles, or gentle massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue use.
 - **HEAT EXHAUSTION:** Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale, and clammy. Pulse thready. Normal temperature possible. Fainting and vomiting. Get victim out of sun. Lay down and loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths. Fan or move victim to air conditioned room. Sips of water. If nausea occurs. discontinue use. If vomiting continues, seek immediate medical attention.
- HEAT STROKE or SUN STROKE:** High body temperature (106 degrees F or higher). Hot dry skin. Rapid and strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness. **HEAT STROKE IS A SEVERE MEDICAL EMERGENCY SUMMON EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE OR GET THE VICTIM TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY. DELAY CAN BE FATAL.** Move the victim to a cooler environment. Reduce body temperature with cold bath or sponging.

Heat Related Safety Rules:

About 175 people die in this country every year due to excessive heat. When the Heat Index gets above 90 then it is time to take some precautions:

- Slow down. Strenuous activities should be reduced, eliminated, or rescheduled to the coolest time of the day. Individuals at risk should stay in the coolest available place, not necessarily indoors.
 - Dress for summer. Lightweight, light-colored clothing reflects heat and sunlight, and helps your body maintain normal temperatures.
 - Put less fuel on your inner fires. Foods (like proteins) that increase metabolic heat production also increase water loss.
 - Drink plenty of water or other non-alcohol fluids. Your body needs water to keep cool. Drink plenty of fluids even if you don't feel thirsty. Persons who
 - have epilepsy or heart, kidney, or liver disease,
 - are on fluid restrictive diets, or
 - have a problem with fluid retention should consult a physician before increasing their consumption of fluids.
 - Do not drink alcoholic beverages.
 - Do not take salt tablets unless specified by a physician. Persons on salt restrictive diets should consult a physician before increasing their salt intake.
 - Spend more time in air-conditioned places. Air conditioning in homes and other buildings markedly reduces danger from the heat. If you cannot afford an air conditioner, spending some time each day (during hot weather) in an air conditioned environment affords some protection.
- Don't get too much sun. Sunburn makes the job of heat dissipation that much more difficult.

Know these heat disorder symptoms

- Sunburn - Redness and pain. In severe cases swelling of skin, blisters, fever and headaches.
- Heat Cramps - Painful spasms usually in muscles of legs and abdomen possible. Heavy sweating.
- Heat Exhaustion - Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy. Fainting and vomiting. Normal temperature possible.
- Heat or Sun Stroke - High body temperature (106 or higher). Hot, dry skin. Rapid and strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness.

Testing & Local Swapfests

VE Testing

Next VE Testing on September 25th 10am-noon at:

Amateur Electronic Supply 5720 W. Good Hope Rd. Milwaukee, WI 53223

Area Swapfest

August 28, 2010 **Circus City Swapfest** Location: Baraboo, WI Type: ARRL Hamfest

Sponsor: Yellow Thunder Amateur Radio Club

Website: <http://www.yellowthunder.org/>

Working Committees

Field Day

- Open

FM Simplex Contest

- Joe – N9UX
- Jeff-K9VS
- Dave-WA9WXN
- Brian-K9LCQ
- Sherm-KB9Q
- Mark-AB9CD

Ticket drum and drawing

- Tom – N9UFJ
- Jackie – No Call

Newsletter Editor

- Michael-KC9CMT

Webmaster

- Joe Schwartz—N9UX

Refreshments

- Michael – KC9CMT



Membership Information

The Hamateur Chatter is the newsletter of MRAC (Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club), a not for profit organization for the advancement of amateur radio and the maintenance of fraternalism and a high standard of conduct. MRAC Membership dues are \$17.00 per year and run on a calendar year starting January 1st. MRAC general membership meetings are normally held at 7:00PM the last Thursday of the month except for November when Thanksgiving falls on the last Thursday when the meeting moves forward 1 week to the 3rd Thursday and December, when the Christmas dinner takes the place of a regular meeting. Club Contact Information Our website address <http://www.w9rh.org>

Telephone (414) 332-MRAC (6722)

Address correspondence to:

MRAC PO Box 070695,

Milwaukee WI 53207-0695.

Email may be sent to

w9rh@arrl.net

Our YAHOO newsgroup:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/MRAC-W9RH/>

CLUB NETS:

- Our Six Meter SSB net is Thursday at 8:00PM on 50.160 MHz USB
- Our Ten Meter SSB net is Friday at 8:00PM on 28.490 MHz \pm 5 KHz USB.
- Our Two Meter FM net follows the Ten meter net at 9:00PM on our repeater at 145.390MHz - offset (PL 127.3)

Milwaukee Area Nets

Mon.8:00 PM 3.994 Tech Net

Mon.8:00 PM 146.865- ARES Walworth ARRL News Line

Mon.8:00 PM 146.445 Emergency Net

Mon.8:00 PM 146.865- ARES Net Walworth

Mon.8:45 PM 147.165- ARRL Audio News

Mon. 9:15 PM 444.125+ Waukesha ARES Net

Mon.9:00 PM 147.165- Milwaukee County ARES Net

Tue.9:00 AM 50.160 6 . Mtr 2nd Shifter's Net

Tue. 7:00 PM 145.130 MAARS Trivia Net

Tue. 8:00 PM 7.035 A.F.A.R. (CW)

Wed. 8:00 PM 145.130 MAARS Amateur Radio Newsline

Wed. 9:00 PM 145.130 MAARS IRLP SwapNet d FM-38 Repeaters (IRLP 9624)

Thur. 8:00 PM 50.160, 6 Mtr SSB Net

Thur. 9:00 PM 146.910 Computer Net

Fri. 8:30 PM 28.490 MRAC W9RH 10 Mtr Net SSB

Fri. 9:00 PM 145.390 W9RH 2 Mtr. FM Net

Sat. 9:00 PM 146.910 Saturday Night Fun Net

Sun 8:30 AM 3.985 QCWA (Chapter. 55) SSB Net

Sun 9:00 AM 145.565 X-Country Simplex Group

Sun 8:00 PM 146.91 Information Net

Sun 8:00 PM 28.365 10/10 International Net (SSB)

Sun 9:00 PM 146.91 Swap Net

2 meter repeaters are offset by 600KHz - - 70 centimeter repeaters are offset by 5 MHz

SSB frequencies below 20 meters are LSB and for 20 mtrs and above are USB.

NOAA's National Weather Service

Heat Index

Temperature (°F)

Relative Humidity (%)	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	118	110
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	126	130					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure or Strenuous Activity

 Caution

 Extreme Caution

 Danger

 Extreme Danger